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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MARY,

ON HER SAYING THAT ONE HEART IS TOO
SMALL TO HOLD MANY FRIENDS.

I.

O! say not that my heart's too small ;
There's room my friend for thee ;
'Tis large enough to hold them all,
All that are dear to me.
I hate the little narrow heart,
Contracted in its view ;
If friendship's sweet the bliss impart,
Let others share it too.
Then say not that my heart's too small,
There's room, my friend, for thee,
'Tis large enough to hold them all,
All that are dear to me.

II.

Like music friendship is, I've heard,
Where many chords there be ;
A friend may be a fifth, a third,
And yet in tune with me.
O! then in concert let us join,
With friendship's sweetest tones,
And swell the harmony divine,
That no harsh discord owns.
But, say not that my heart's too small,
There's room, my friend, for thee,
'Tis large enough to hold them all,
All that are dear to me.

Edinburgh.

DION.

TO MARY,

ON HER SAYING THAT SHE SHOULD NEVER
RECOVER FROM HER PRESENT ILLNESS.

I.

If thou should'st die,
Not one tear should dim this eye ;
How small the grief,
Which in tears could find relief !
The heart that feels,
Within the core its loss conceals, Mary.

II.

Then if thou die,
Not from me shall steal one sigh :
This heart should break,
Before a sigh its grief should speak,

For sighs were vain,
When neither hope nor life remain, Mary!

III.

All should be still,
As utmost height of Alpine hill,
Where not a blast,
Disturbs the track by traveller trac'd,
And not one shower,
Calls from the sullen earth a flower, Mary!
Edinburgh. DION.

ON HEARING MARY SING THE SONG OF
BARBARA, FROM SHAKESPEAR'S OTHEL-
LO.

WHEN Mary bids the harp's soft accents
rise,
And swells those tones that thrill the
inmost soul,
O'er all the frame the quick emotion flies,
And new sensations through the bosom
roll.

As with fond ecstasy we list the strain,
That tells of Barbara's forsaken love,
How hard to say if pleasure 'twere or pain,
That bids the heart awhile forget to
move.

'Tis not the silver sound her lips impart,
'Tis not the music of the tuneful strings,
'Tis not a set of words that touch the heart;
Say, what affects us then when Mary
sings ?

O! 'tis the tender, sweet expressive grace,
The nameless something that so much
can charm,
Where in each turn the feeling soul we
trace,
Which gives the willing breast the soft a-
larm.

Edinburgh.

DION.

SENT WITH A PRESENT TO A FAITHFUL
SERVANT.

WHAT pity that the faithful swain,
Whose constant labours tend the vine,
Props every slender, fruitful branch,
Laden with grapes, replete with wine,

Should languid lie, consumed with toil,
Beneath the sun's enfeebling ray,
Without a grateful draught to cheer
His heart, or parching thirst allay ;

O ! rather let me kindly give
Of what his pains and Heaven yields,
A friendly share to glad his days,
So may he bless my vines and fields.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES,
AND AGRICULTURE.

An improved method of melting Tallow in the large way ; by M. Delunel.

(From the Bulletin de la Societie d'Encouragement.)

M. DELUNEL has principally directed his researches to the four following points : 1st. To prevent the disagreeable smell that always arises from tallow melted in the usual manner. 2d. To economise the fuel. 3d. To diminish the number of hands employed. And, 4th. To prevent the accidents that are frequently occasioned by the tallow taking fire. Several experiments convinced M. Delunel that the heat of water at ninety degrees of the centigrade scale was sufficient to melt tallow, and to render it fit for making into candles. He therefore melted and purified the tallow in a water-bath.

His boilers, which are made of copper, tinned, are in the shape of a long square, of about three metres long by one wide, and form a sort of Papin's apparatus, all the parts being hermetically soldered. But there is a valve, which being put in motion by the dilatation of the water of the bath, and which, placed on the edge of each boiler, prevents the bursting of the vessels, or other accidents that might be occasioned by the expansion of the steam.

The boilers, which are entirely inclosed in the furnaces, are covered with copper lids, each of which has a gutter, in the manner of alembics, to receive and carry off the moisture that collects from evaporation of the water. The boilers stand above one another, in order that the melted tallow in the highest may be easily conducted into the lower boiler, where it is purified. Each boiler may contain about 1440 quarts of water, and about 2041 pounds of tallow.

To regulate the heat by diminishing the fuel, the author has applied M. Bonne-main's regulator to the melting of tallow

in the large way. This *fire regulator* is a bar of iron, so disposed as to cross the water-bath of the boilers for the length of about three metres, and which, by its action on a compound lever, causes the opening and shutting of the doors to the channel of air that is necessary for the combustion.

All the mechanism of this regulator consists in the dilatation of a bar of iron by heat, the degree of which augments or diminishes its motion according to the intensity and quantity of the fuel employed.

Two indices are attached to each boiler, one of which is called the regulator, and the other the indicator : they are divided into 100 degrees, to indicate the heat of the water in the bath. The finger of each index is directed in the same manner as the regulator ; that is, by the expansion or contraction of a bar of iron conveniently placed behind each scale. The indicator is placed in the middle, and the regulator at the extremity of each boiler, above the fire-regulator, and consequently above the moveable doors. The finger of the indicator is always free in its movements ; by this the heat of the water is shown, and by this the finger of the regulator is fixed, because the regulator itself may be governed in its extension by a screw attached to one of its extremities, according to the degree of heat desired, in order that the air-doors, by opening more or less, may not admit more than the quantity of air necessary to keep up the combustion. Hence we may understand, that the regulator is always at a fixed point, and the indicator free.

The results of M. Delunel's experiments in the large way are as follows :

1st. That the smell of tallow, so disagreeable when melted in the ordinary way, is by this method entirely removed.

2d. That the saving in fuel is considerable, especially if this apparatus be com-